

Millender-	Regula	Stupak
McDonald	Reyes	Sununu
Miller (FL)	Reynolds	Sweeney
Miller, Gary	Riley	Talent
Miller, George	Rivers	Tancredo
Minge	Rodriguez	Tanner
Mink	Roemer	Tauscher
Mollohan	Rogers	Tauzin
Moore	Rohrabacher	Taylor (MS)
Moran (KS)	Rothman	Terry
Moran (VA)	Roukema	Thomas
Morella	Roybal-Allard	Thompson (CA)
Murtha	Rush	Thompson (MS)
Myrick	Ryan (WI)	Thornberry
Nadler	Ryun (KS)	Thune
Napolitano	Sabo	Thurman
Nethercutt	Salmon	Tiahrt
Ney	Sanchez	Tierney
Northup	Sanders	Toomey
Norwood	Sandlin	Towns
Nussle	Sawyer	Traficant
Oberstar	Saxton	Turner
Obey	Schaffer	Udall (CO)
Olver	Schakowsky	Udall (NM)
Ortiz	Scott	Upton
Ose	Sessions	Velazquez
Owens	Shadegg	Vento
Oxley	Shays	Visclosky
Packard	Sherman	Vitter
Pallone	Sherwood	Walden
Pascarell	Shimkus	Walsh
Pastor	Shows	Wamp
Payne	Simpson	Waters
Pease	Sisisky	Watkins
Pelosi	Skeen	Watt (NC)
Peterson (MN)	Skelton	Watts (OK)
Peterson (PA)	Slaughter	Waxman
Petri	Smith (MI)	Weiner
Phelps	Smith (NJ)	Weldon (FL)
Pickering	Smith (TX)	Weldon (PA)
Pickett	Smith (WA)	Weller
Pitts	Snyder	Wexler
Pombo	Souder	Weygand
Pomeroy	Spence	Whitfield
Portman	Spratt	Wilson
Price (NC)	Stabenow	Wise
Quinn	Stark	Wolf
Radanovich	Stearns	Woolsey
Rahall	Stenholm	Wynn
Ramstad	Strickland	Young (AK)
Rangel	Stump	Young (FL)

NOES—6

Chenoweth	Paul	Sanford
Coble	Royce	Sensenbrenner

NOT VOTING—31

Barcia	Johnson, Sam	Rogan
Bliley	Kingston	Ros-Lehtinen
Brown (FL)	Lantos	Scarborough
Carson	Largent	Serrano
Clay	Manzullo	Shaw
Dooley	McCrery	Shuster
Gephardt	McIntosh	Taylor (NC)
Hansen	Moakley	Wicker
Hastings (FL)	Neal	Wu
Hulshof	Porter	
Jefferson	Pryce (OH)	

□ 1846

Mr. SENSENBRENNER changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will reduce to a minimum of 5 minutes the period of time within which a vote by electronic device may be taken on the additional

motion to suspend the rules on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY FRIENDLY TELEVISION PROGRAMMING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 184.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 184.

The question was taken.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 396, noes 0, not voting 37, as follows:

[Roll No. 407]

AYES—396

Abercrombie	Canady	Ehlers
Ackerman	Cannon	Ehrlich
Aderholt	Capps	Emerson
Allen	Capuano	Engel
Andrews	Cardin	English
Archer	Castle	Eshoo
Arney	Chabot	Etheridge
Bachus	Chambliss	Evans
Baird	Chenoweth	Everett
Baker	Clayton	Ewing
Baldacci	Clement	Farr
Baldwin	Clyburn	Fattah
Ballenger	Coble	Filner
Barr	Coburn	Fletcher
Barrett (NE)	Collins	Foley
Barrett (WI)	Combest	Forbes
Bartlett	Condit	Ford
Barton	Conyers	Fossella
Bass	Cook	Fowler
Bateman	Cooksey	Frank (MA)
Becerra	Costello	Franks (NJ)
Bentsen	Cox	Frelinghuysen
Bereuter	Coyne	Frost
Berkley	Cramer	Gallegly
Berman	Crane	Ganske
Berry	Crowley	Gedensson
Biggert	Cubin	Gekas
Bilbray	Cummings	Gibbons
Bilirakis	Cunningham	Gilchrest
Bishop	Danner	Gillmor
Blagojevich	Davis (FL)	Gilman
Blumenauer	Davis (IL)	Gonzalez
Blunt	Davis (VA)	Goode
Boehert	Deal	Goodlatte
Boehner	DeFazio	Goodling
Bonilla	DeGette	Gordon
Bonior	Delahunt	Goss
Bono	DeLauro	Graham
Borski	DeLay	Granger
Boswell	DeMint	Green (TX)
Boucher	Deutsch	Green (WI)
Boyd	Diaz-Balart	Greenwood
Brady (PA)	Dickey	Gutierrez
Brady (TX)	Dicks	Gutknecht
Brown (OH)	Dingell	Hall (OH)
Bryant	Dixon	Hall (TX)
Burr	Doggett	Hastings (WA)
Burton	Doolittle	Hayes
Buyer	Doyle	Hayworth
Callahan	Dreier	Hefley
Calvert	Duncan	Herger
Camp	Dunn	Hill (IN)
Campbell	Edwards	Hill (MT)
		Hilleary
		Hilliard
		Hinchey
		Hinojosa
		Hobson
		Hoefel
		Hoekstra
		Holden
		Holt
		Hooley
		Horn
		Hostettler
		Houghton
		Hoyer
		Hunter
		Hutchinson
		Hyde
		Inslee
		Isakson
		Istook
		Jackson (IL)
		Jackson-Lee
		(TX)
		Jenkins
		John
		Johnson (CT)
		Johnson, E. B.
		Jones (NC)
		Jones (OH)
		Kanjorski
		Kaptur
		Kasich
		Kelly
		Kennedy
		Kildee
		Kilpatrick
		Kind (WI)
		King (NY)
		Klecza
		Klink
		Knollenberg
		Kolbe
		Kucinich
		Kuykendall
		LaFalce
		LaHood
		Lampson
		Larson
		Latham
		LaTourette
		Lazio
		Leach
		Lee
		Levin
		Lewis (CA)
		Lewis (GA)
		Lewis (KY)
		Linder
		Lipinski
		LoBiondo
		Lofgren
		Lowey
		Lucas (KY)
		Lucas (OK)
		Luther
		Maloney (CT)
		Maloney (NY)
		Markey
		Martinez
		Mascara
		Matsui
		McCarthy (MO)
		McCarthy (NY)
		McCollum
		McDermott
		McGovern
		McHugh
		McInnis
		McIntosh
		McIntyre
		McKeon
		McKinney
		McNulty
		Meek (FL)
		Meeks (NY)
		Menendez
		Metcalfe
		Mica
		Millender-
		McDonald
		Miller (FL)
		Miller, Gary
		Miller, George
		Minge
		Mink
		Mollohan
		Moore
		Moran (KS)
		Moran (VA)
		Morella
		Murtha
		Myrick
		Nadler
		Napolitano
		Nethercutt
		Ney
		Northup
		Norwood
		Nussle
		Oberstar
		Obey
		Olver
		Ose
		Owens
		Oxley
		Packard
		Pallone
		Pascarell
		Pastor
		Paul
		Payne
		Pease
		Pelosi
		Peterson (MN)
		Peterson (PA)
		Petri
		Phelps
		Pickering
		Pickett
		Pitts
		Pombo
		Pomeroy
		Portman
		Price (NC)
		Quinn
		Radanovich
		Rahall
		Ramstad
		Rangel
		Regula
		Reyes
		Reynolds
		Riley
		Rivers
		Rodriguez
		Roemer
		Rogers
		Rohrabacher
		Rothman
		Royce
		Rush
		Ryan (WI)
		Ryun (KS)
		Sabo
		Salmon
		Sanchez
		Sanders
		Sandlin
		Sanford
		Sawyer
		Saxton
		Schaffer
		Schakowsky
		Scott
		Sensenbrenner
		Sessions
		Shadegg
		Shays
		Sherman
		Sherwood
		Shimkus
		Shows
		Simpson
		Sisisky
		Skeen
		Skelton
		Slaughter
		Smith (MI)
		Smith (NJ)
		Smith (TX)
		Smith (WA)
		Snyder
		Souder
		Spence
		Stabenow
		Stark
		Stearns
		Stenholm
		Strickland
		Stump
		Sununu
		Sweeney
		Talent
		Tancredo
		Tanner
		Tauscher
		Tauzin
		Taylor (MS)
		Terry
		Thomas
		Thompson (CA)
		Thompson (MS)
		Thornberry
		Thune
		Thurman
		Tiahrt
		Tierney
		Toomey
		Towns
		Traficant
		Turner
		Udall (CO)
		Udall (NM)
		Upton
		Velazquez
		Vento
		Visclosky
		Vitter
		Walden
		Walsh
		Wamp
		Waters
		Watkins
		Watt (NC)
		Watts (OK)
		Waxman
		Weldon (FL)
		Weldon (PA)
		Weller
		Wexler
		Weygand
		Whitfield
		Wilson
		Wise
		Wolf
		Woolsey
		Young (AK)
		Young (FL)

NOT VOTING—37

Barcia	Lantos	Roybal-Allard
Bliley	Largent	Scarborough
Brown (FL)	Manzullo	Serrano
Carson	McCrery	Shaw
Clay	Meehan	Shuster
Dooley	Moakley	Spratt
Gephardt	Neal	Taylor (NC)
Hansen	Ortiz	Weiner
Hastings (FL)	Porter	Wicker
Hulshof	Pryce (OH)	Wu
Jefferson	Rogan	Wynn
Johnson, Sam	Ros-Lehtinen	
Kingston	Roukema	

□ 1856

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, due to the threat of Hurricane Floyd to South Florida I found it necessary to stay in my district to attend to the needs of my constituents. However, I wish to be recorded as a "yes" vote on the motion to close the conference on H.R. 2561, the Fiscal Year 2000 Defense Appropriations bill due to national security reasons. I also wish to be recorded as a "yes" vote on H. Con. Res. 184 and H.R. 658.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

ENHANCING INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. METCALF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. METCALF. Mr. Speaker, citizens chronically complain about the state of America's public capital, about dilapidated school buildings, condemned highway bridges, contaminated water supplies, and other shortcomings of the public infrastructure.

In addition to inflicting inconvenience and endangering health, the inadequacy of public infrastructure adversely affects productivity and the growth of our economy. Public investment, private investment, and productivity are intimately linked.

For more than two decades, Washington has retreated from public investment as the costs of entitlements and of the interest payable on rapidly rising debt have mounted.

State and local governments, albeit to a lesser extent, have also slowed investments. Their taxpayers were frequently reluctant to approve bond issues to finance the infrastructure.

Whereas, in the early 1970s, non-defense public investment accounted for 3.2 percent of GDP, it now accounts for only 2.5 percent. That is a huge loss. Widespread neglect of maintenance has contributed substantially to the failure of the stock of public capital assets to keep pace with the Nation's needs.

□ 1900

For instance, the real nondefense public capital stock expanded in the past two decades at a pace only half

that set earlier in the post-World War II period.

Evidence of failures to maintain and improve infrastructure is seen every day in such problems as unsafe bridges, urban decay, dilapidated and overcrowded schools, and inadequate airports. A General Accounting Office study finds that education is seriously handicapped by deteriorating school buildings and that an investment of \$110 billion is needed to bring them up to minimally acceptable.

The problems take a toll in less visible and perhaps even more important ways, in unsatisfactory gains in private sector productivity and a diminished rise in real income for the Nation at large. Seemingly endless traffic jams, disruptions to commuter service and backed-up airport runways, everyday experiences for Americans, spell waste and inefficiency for the economy at large. Congestion on the Nation's highways alone costs the Nation over \$100 billion a year according to the Competitiveness Policy Council estimate. That estimate does not include the cost of added pollution and the wear and tear on vehicles.

This legislation is designed to help the Nation take a significant step both toward overcoming its infrastructure debt and promoting the productivity needed to meet the competitive challenges of the 21st century.

The plan is fiscally sound. It follows the best accounting procedures of the private sector and is designed to recognize the statutes that mandate a balanced Federal budget. In salient ways, it advances sound fiscal operation. The plan would provide \$50 billion a year for mortgage loans to State and local governments for capital investment in types of projects specified by Congress and the President. These mortgage loans would be at zero interest. They would thereby cut the overall cost of projects about in half, depending on the prevailing interest rates, for State and local taxpayers.

We have a plan, the opportunity to rebuild and maintain our infrastructure for the 21st century. By using an innovative and logical approach to sound public financing without debt and without huge interest payments.

IMMIGRATION RESTRUCTURING AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1999

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to talk about the Immigration Restructuring and Accountability Act of 1999 that I have offered along with the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS), the gentleman from California (Mr. BERMAN) and others.

Partly this discussion this evening is prompted by a very effective hearing, field hearing, that was held today that I just came from in Chicago, Illinois, called by the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE) and attended by the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SMITH) and myself, the ranking Democrat on the Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims of the House Committee on the Judiciary.

What I was most struck by is the consensus of all those who had gathered that this is a Nation of laws but it is also a Nation of immigrants. We all have come from somewhere. And we all stand willing and waiting, if you will, to be patriotic and to love this country if given the opportunity. In fact, one of the statements made by the witnesses was that many immigrants and most of them come to this land for a better way of life. We heard testimony from very outstanding members of the Illinois delegation, Democrats and Republicans, we heard testimony from district constituency workers of Members of Congress, Democrats and Republicans, and we heard testimony from the INS regional director. Sadly, however, much of the commentary was about the ills of the INS, the difficulties in getting service, the difficulties in getting the right answers, the difficulties in the timeliness of the responses, the long lines. I was very gratified to hear by the INS regional director, however, that he was struck by these complaints, and of course, had been working over the last couple of months to remedy the concerns that had been expressed. He offered on behalf of his staff a genuine interest to work with congressional offices but most importantly to do the taxpayers' business, and, that is, to do the very best task that he might be able to do.

I believe, however, that he needs additional assistance. And one of the points that was made is that we should not throw money, good money, if you will, after bad. We should not throw money at a problem and yet not be able to fix its very infrastructure. And so the Immigration Restructuring and Accountability Act of 1999, I believe, offers real reform.

Americans, I think, in their heart of hearts appreciate the fact that this is a Nation that welcomes immigrants in order to have a better way of life. We realize that we support and our Constitution and our laws support legal immigration, not illegal immigration. In order to do that, we must encourage those who seek to go through the processes, the legal processes, we must expedite that process, we must not penalize and be punitive, we must not be negative, we must not characterize immigrants as people who are taking and not giving, deadbeats who are not willing to contribute to this society. I